CAGE
WAYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
5 CONCORD RD
WAYLAND, MASS. 01778

Library

(14)

THE COMMUNITY OF WAYLAND AND ITS LIBRARY

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LS 450: The Community Library

Professor Neenan

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Gift

2- 1981

Paper prepared
for Library course
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I. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

A. Introduction

The town of Wayland is a community situated 17 miles and one half hour west of Boston; it is 76 miles east of Springfield and 25 miles south of Lowell. The population as of the 1980 census stands at 12,633. The land area encompasses 15.28 square miles, and so the population per square mile is 869 (Wayland ranks 105 in population density among Massachusetts's cities and towns). It is part of Middlesex county, and is bordered by Weston to the east, Natick to the south, Framingham and Sudbury to the west, and Lincoln to the north (see map on next page).

B. History

In the seventeenth century early settlers were attracted to Wayland by its physical beauty and fertile lands, especially along the banks of the Sudbury river. In 1637 the Sudbury Plantation was founded, encompassing what is now Wayland and Sudbury. The town was incorporated in 1780, when the plantation was split in two; the older section was called East Sudbury, and its name was changed to Wayland in 1835.

Wayland's population grew gradually during its first 135 years and two centers of population and activity emerged: a northern center on U.S. Rte. 20 (Boston Post Road--a major east-west highway through the state), and a southern center on Rte. 30 (the western extension of Boston's Commonwealth Avenue). Today these two roads still function as major arteries through the community, although the Massachusetts Turnpike also touches the southern tip of Wayland (see town map on page 3).

Originally Wayland was a farming community. In the nineteenth century a shoe manufacturing industry developed in the southern part, but today there exists few remains of these occupations--perhaps a few farms.

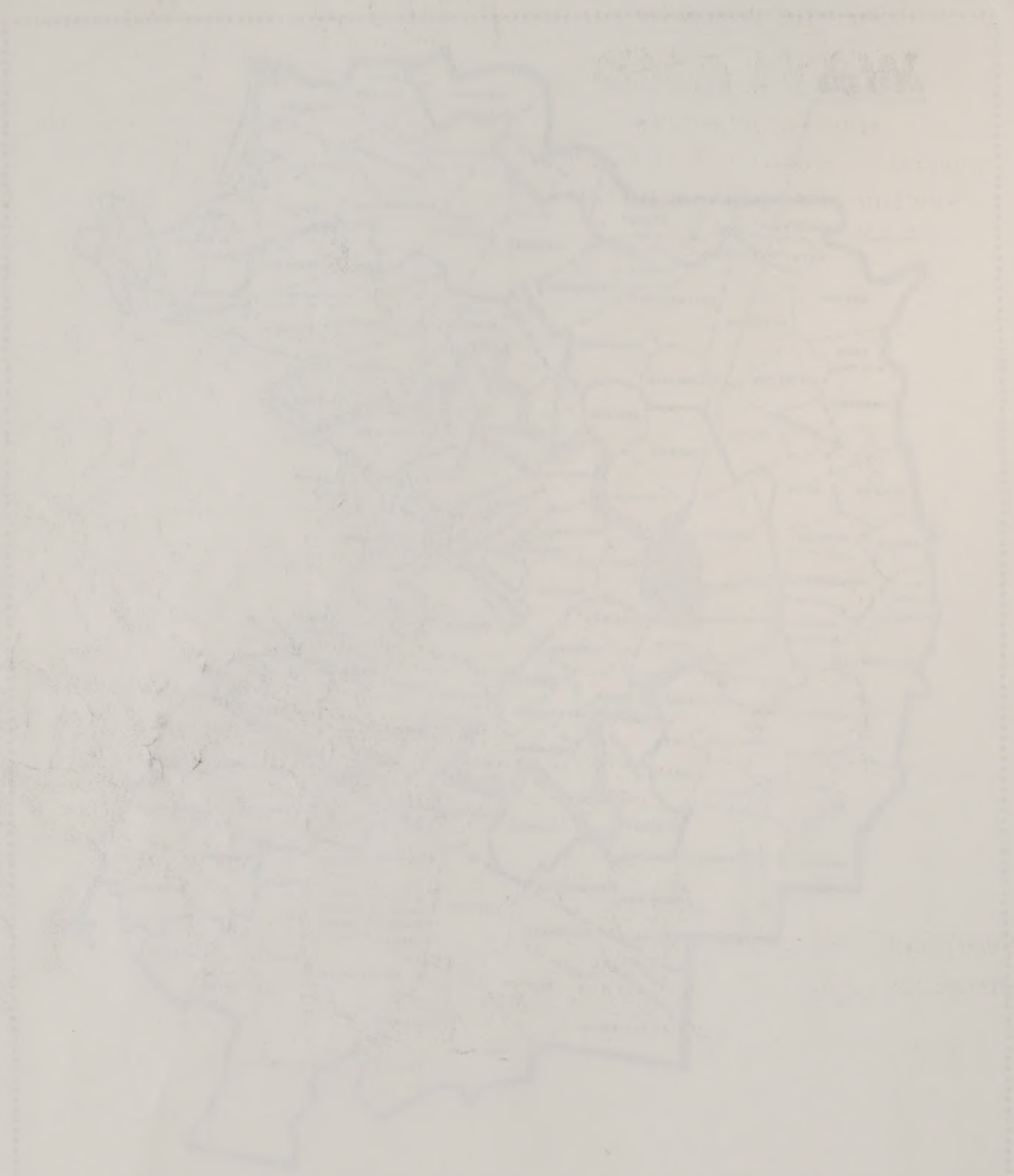
LOCATION MAP: FIGURE 1

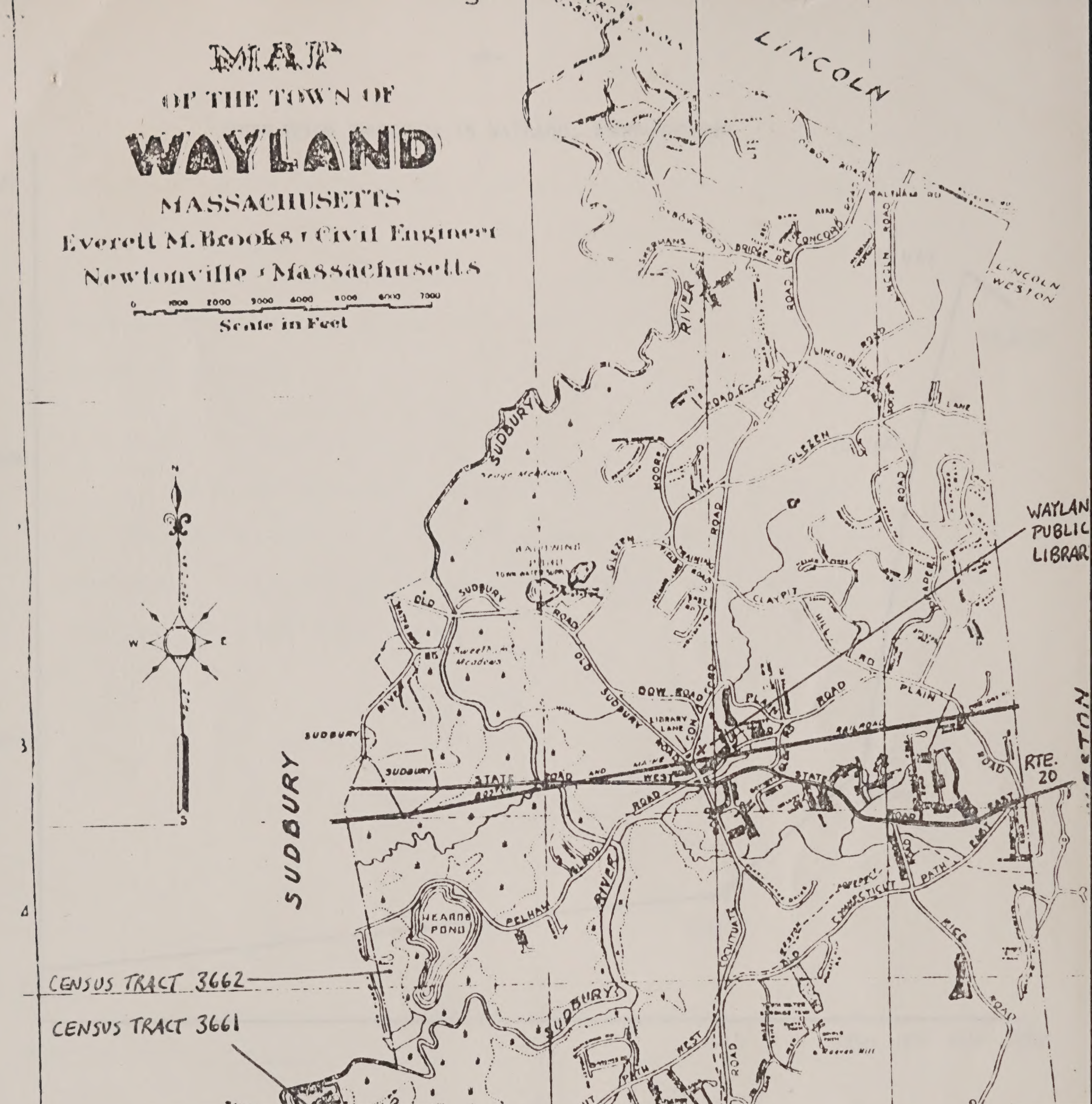
City of Boston

MDC District Boundary

Boston Standard Metropolitan Area, U S Census 1960

GBESC Study Area




MAP
OF THE TOWN OF
WAYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
Everett M. Brooks ı Civil Engineer
Newtonville ı Massachusetts
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000
Scale in Feet
LINCOLN
LINCOLN
WESTON
SUDBURY
WESTON
WAYLAN
PUBLIC
LIBRAR
RTE.
20
CENSUS TRACT 3662
CENSUS TRACT 3661
SUDBURY RIVER
HEARD POND
STATE ROAD
CONCORD ROAD
OLD SUDBURY ROAD
PELHAM
CLAYPIT HILL
LIBRARY LANE
COCHITUATE ROAD
OLD CONNECTICUT PATH
RICE ROAD
PLAIN ROAD
DOW ROAD
GLEZEN
LINCOLN ROAD
SHERMANS BRIDGE RD
OXBOW ROAD

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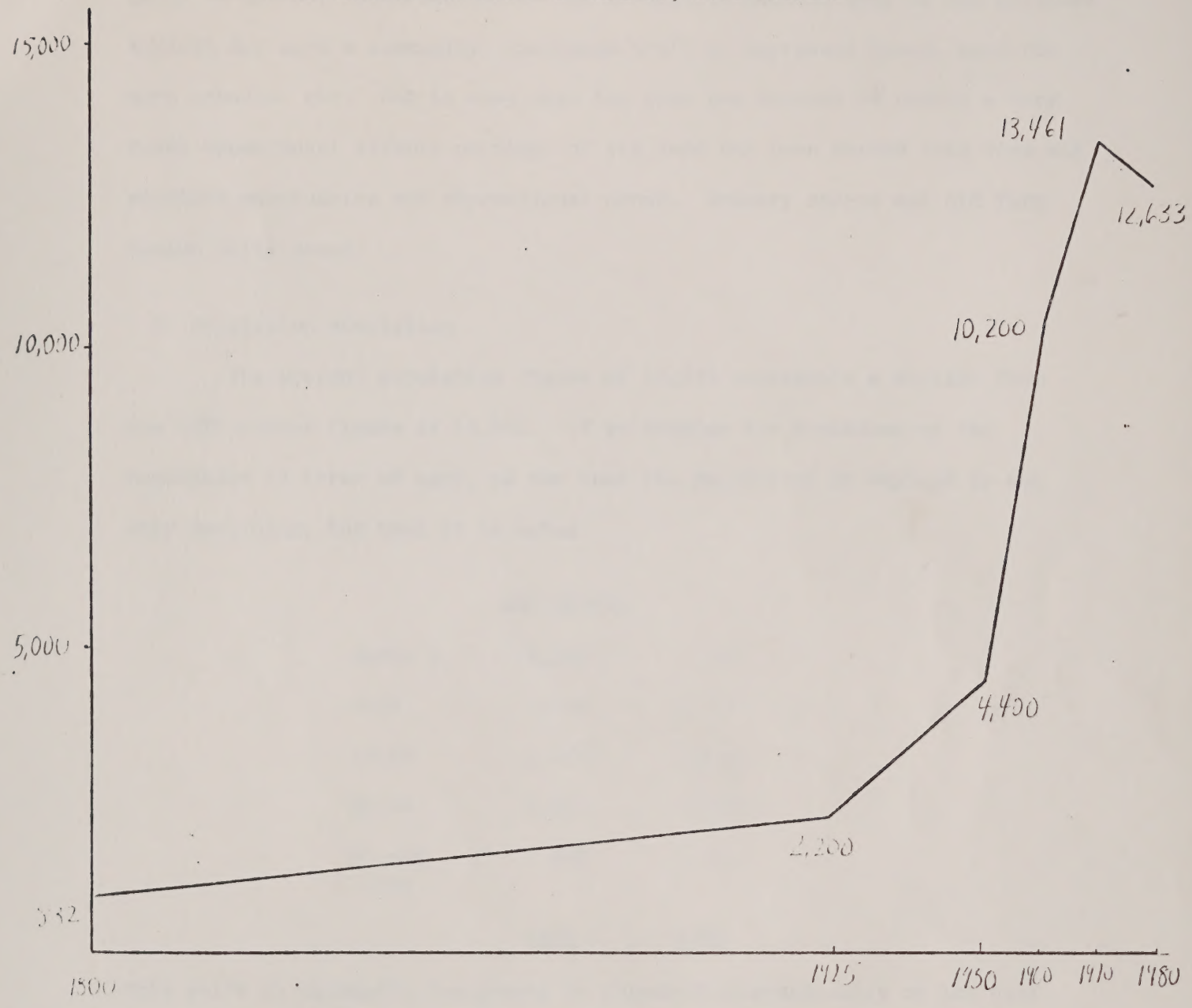
POPULATION INCREASE IN WAYLAND, 1800-PRESENT



As the graph above suggests, Wayland experienced gradual population growth until the 1920's, when the advent of the automobile made Wayland within reach of those who wanted to weekend or summer away from the city of Boston. From 1950-1960 the population more than doubled from 4400 to 10,200. The town is now primarily a residential or "bedroom" community for many who commute

daily to Boston. Suburbanization has brought to Wayland many of the problems typical for such a community: increased traffic, increased taxes, need for more schools, etc. But in many ways the town has managed to retain a very rural appearance: sizable portions of its land has been turned into bird and wildlife sanctuaries and recreational areas. Country stores and old farm houses still stand.

C. Population statistics

The present population figure of 12,633 represents a decline from the 1970 census figure of 13,461. If we examine the breakdown of the population in terms of ages, we see that the population of Wayland is not only declining, but that it is aging:

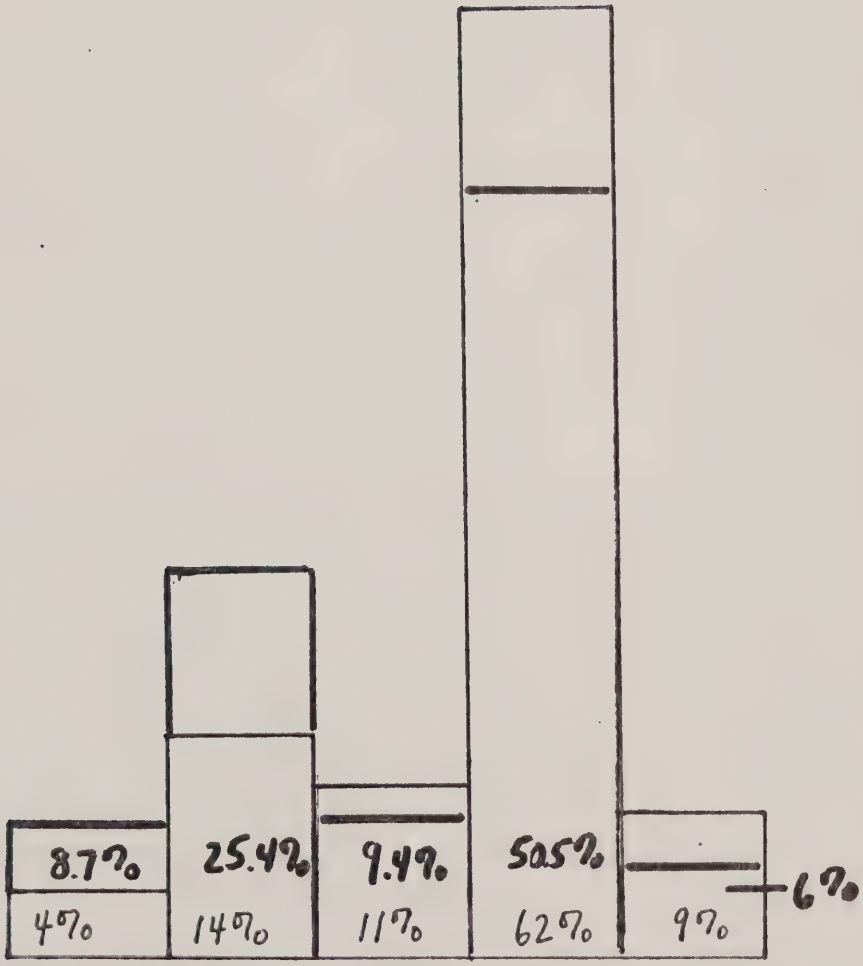
AGE RANGE:		
Under 5	1,165	500
5-14	3,416	1,762
15-19	1,269	1,439
20-64	6,803	7,795
65 and over	808	1,137
	1970	1980

This shift in Wayland's demography is illustrated graphically on the next page.

Only 381 people, or 3.1%, of the population of Wayland, are members of minority races. The 1980 census breakdown is as follows:

Blacks	71 (.56%)
American Indians, Eskimos	12 (.094%)
Asians, Pacific origin	160 (1.26%)
Spanish origin	43 (.34%)
Other	103 (.81%)

DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFT IN TOWN OF WAYLAND, 1970-1980



	UNDER 5	5-14	15-19	20-64	65+
1970	1,165	3,416	1,269	6,803	808
1980	500	1,762	1,439	7,795	1,131

Wayland is a very highly educated community, as reflected in the educational level statistics of the 1980 census: 38.4% of persons over 25 in the community have completed college; 26.7% have completed high school. An even more impressive statistic is this: 93% of the 1979 Wayland High School graduates went on to a four year college or other post-high school training program.

The income level statistics indicate that Wayland is a fairly affluent community. The median family income in 1975 was $19,784. A comparison between Wayland and Boston shows a great difference (these are 1970 census figures):

INCOMES OF FAMILIES

	Wayland	Boston
Incomes under $3,000	2.5%	6.1%
$3000-$5999	3.4%	10.8%
$6000-$9999	11.1%	23.2%
$10000-$14999	23.3%	29.8%
$15000 and over	59.7	30.1
Median	$16025	$8742

In assessing Wayland's income, however, an important qualification must be made. The census bureau divided Wayland into two tracts when it conducted its 1970 population count. This division essentially separated the town into its two main population centers: the northern center and the southern center, called Cochituate. According to the census figures, the income levels of these two tracts differed very noticably:

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TOTAL FAMILY INCOME	COCHITUATE	NORTHERN WAYLAND
Under $2999	56 %	26 %
$3000-$5999	63 %	46 %
$6000-$8999	152 %	92 %
$ 9000-$11999	264 %	160 %
$12000-$14999	231 %	228
$15000-$24999	351 %	805 %
$25000 and over	147 %	652 %
MEDIAN	$13257	$20620

As these figures suggest, the northern part of the community is much more affluent than Cochituate, although Cochituate itself is by no means impoverished. (The map on page three indicates the census tract division).

As one would imagine, a community as affluent as Wayland is also a fairly conservative town, judging at least from recent election results. The November, 1980 election results are listed on page nine. Proposition 2 1/2 passed by 57% (slightly less than the state-wide 59%). Reagan received 45.1% of Wayland's votes compared to Carter's 31.1% and Anderson's 23%. Perhaps most significant was Richard Jones winning 53% of the votes in his congressional race in which he lost to Barney Frank overall by a wide margin. Another important barometer is the party affiliation of the residents of Wayland. 1472 of the registered voters are Democrat, 1423 are Republican, and 3861 are independent (1978 figures). It is safe to say that whenever the Democrats outnumber the Republicans by only 49 in a Massachusetts community, you are speaking of a relatively conservative group of voters.

The employment statistics indicate that most of the town's workers are employed in white collar positions. The occupation chart on page nine shows again how Wayland sharply contrasts with the Boston metropolitan area.

November 1980 Election Results

Wayland results

President and Vice President

Anderson and Lucey, Independent	1,612
Carter and Mondale, Democratic	2,185
Clark and Koch, Libertarian	55
Deberry and Zimmerman, Soc. Work.	6
Reagan and Bush, Republican	3,163

Representative in Congress
Fourth District

Barney Frank, Democratic	3,113
Richard A. Jones, Republican	3,538

Councillor
Third District

Herbert L. Connolly, Democratic	3,748

Senator in General Court
Middlesex & Worcester District

Chester G. Atkins, Democratic	3,783
Frank J. Valianti, Republican	2,538

Representative in General Court
Thirteenth Middlesex District

Virginia M. Allan, Democratic	2,646
Lucile P. Hicks, Republican	4,136

County Commissioner
Middlesex County, Vote for not more than two

Michael E. McLaughlin, Democratic	2,814
Thomas J. Larkin, Democratic	3,010

Sheriff
Middlesex County

Edward F. Henneberry Jr., Democratic	3,237
Philip T. Razook, Republican	2,517

Initiative, referendum, and constitutional questions

1 - Discrimination against handicapped
Yes 4,197 No 2,613

2 - Proposition 2½
Yes 3,972 No 3,003

3 - MTA tax limitation
Yes 2,094 No 4,584

4 - Uphold 'Halloween' pay increases
Yes 1,082 No 5,673

5 - Restrict state mandated costs
Yes 4,842 No 1,534

6 - No recorded votes for emergency laws
Yes 1,574 No 4,450

OCCUPATION (1970 Figures)

Group	Number	Percent of total in: Wayland	Boston
Professional, technical and kindred	1661	32.4%	20.0%
Mgrs., off., & prop.	809	15.8%	9.0%
Clerical, etc.	799	15.6%	22.9%
Sales	505	9.9	7.7
Craftsmen, foremen, etc.	406	7.9%	11.6
Operatives	316	6.2%	12.8
Service workers	370	7.2%	11.9
Laborers	187	3.7	3.4

Only 6% of the labor force in Wayland belong to unions. The unemployment rate in 1970 stood at 4.6%. Most of the labor force are employed in civilian work (61.6%). Of these, two-thirds are male and one-third are female. Most of Wayland's workers are employed out-of-town. There is little industry in Wayland itself; tough zoning laws passed in the 1950's have preserved the residential character of the community (c.f. discussion of zoning below). Of the the town employers, the largest are the Raytheon Company which employs over 1000 in its Wayland plant; the Waters Manufacturing Company which employs over 50; and the town itself, which employs over 500.

C. Transportation

There is no mass transportation running through Wayland itself, although train service to Boston does run through the neighboring towns of [Lincoln] Weston, Concord, Natick, and Framingham. The Massachusetts Turnpike provides easy access into Boston as well as to points west. Two private bus companies run local bus services and service into Boston. Greyhound and Trailways have terminals in Natick, very close to the Wayland border.

The fact that Wayland is a member of the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority yet does not receive any direct service is a sore spot for many of the town's residents. Fortunately, one aspect of the recently passed state budget is a provision whereby such towns like Wayland can elect to withdraw from the "T". If the town chooses to do so, it will result in a savings of over $200,000.

D. Local Government

The form of government for the town of Wayland is the town meeting, run by five elected Selectmen. The police department consists of 23 full-time employees, and the fire department has 25 full-time personnel. There

are also the following town boards, commissions, and committees:

Capital Planning Committee
Codification Committee
Commissioners of Trust Funds
Conservation Commission
School Building Planning Committee
Finance Committee
Historic District Commission
Historical Commission
Municipal Building Planning Committee
Municipal Electric Power Committee
Park-Recreation-Cemetery Commission
Personnel Board
Planning Board
Public Ceremonies Committee
Sidewalk Committee
Water Commissioners
Zoning Board of Appeals

Board of Health
Board of Library Trustees
Board of Road Commissioners
School Committee
Council on Aging

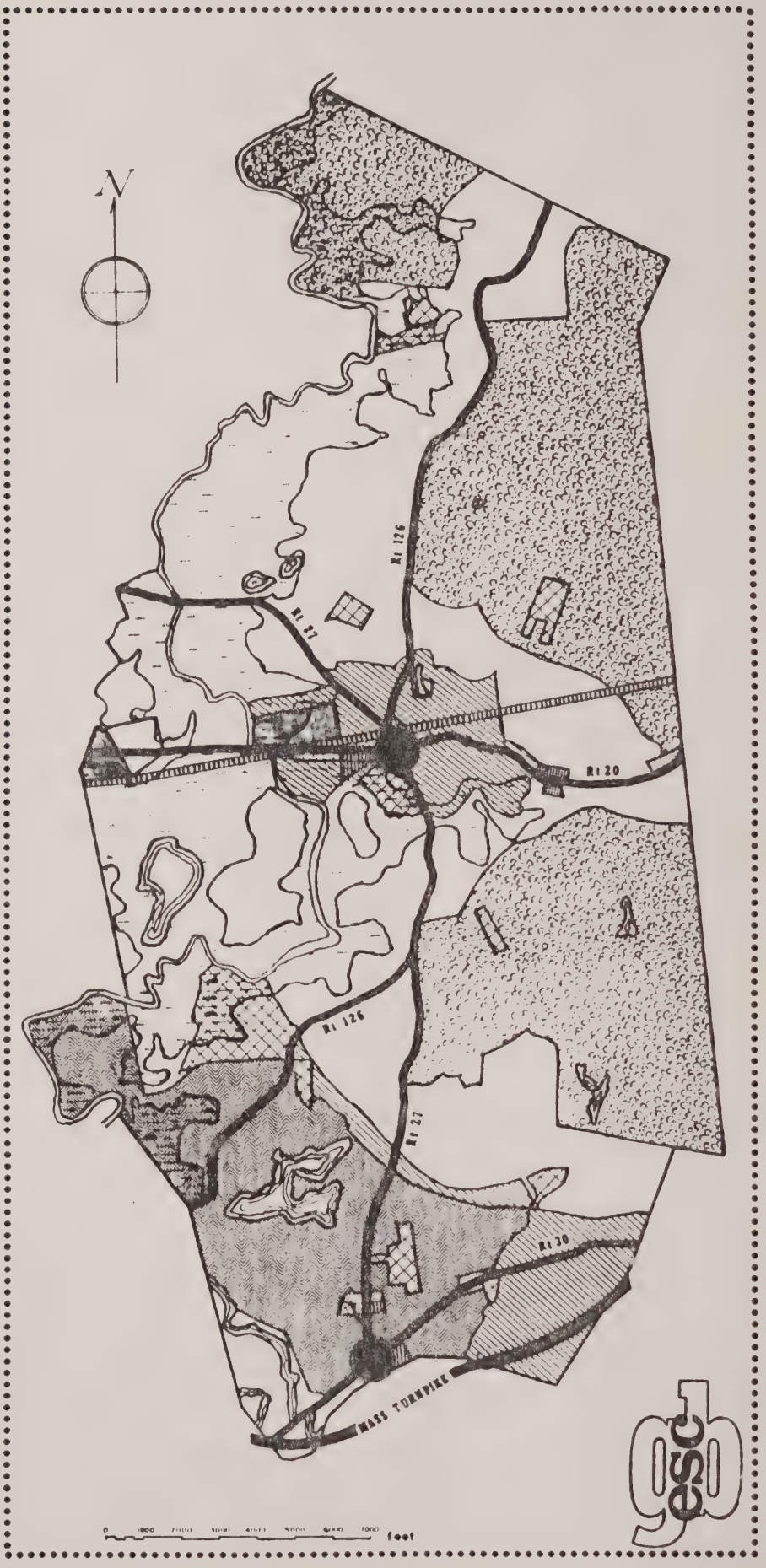
The town budget for fiscal 1980 was $12,343,892. The tax rate was $44.60.

D. Zoning

Strict zoning laws have been established in Wayland to control population growth and land use. Residential lot sizes vary from a minimum of 20,000 square feet (with 120' frontage) to 60,000 square feet (with 210' frontage). A zoning map for Wayland appears on the next page. Notice that the northern part of the community consists of residences with 40,000-60,000 minimum square feet, and the smaller residential plots are located mainly in the southern part of town. This means that the population of Wayland is far more heavily concentrated in the Cochituate community than in the north.

Because of these zoning ordinances, there are very few multiple dwellings in Wayland. The 1970 census housing statistics bear out this fact. The chart on page 13 compares Wayland housing figures with that of greater Boston. Another interesting statistic is the ages of the homes in Wayland. The chart on page 13 indicates that most of the homes in Wayland were built either before 1940 or during the population explosion

ZONING MAP - TOWN OF WAYLAND FIGURE 2



LEGEND •

- Residence 20,000 Sq Ft 120' Frontage
- Residence 30,000 Sq Ft 150' Frontage
- Residence 40,000 Sq Ft 180' Frontage
- Residence 60,000 Sq Ft 210' Frontage
- Business A
- Business B
- Limited Commercial
- Roadside Business
- Flood Plain

- Town Property
- Shopping Centers

of the 1950's.

TYPE OF HOUSING STRUCTURE

	Number	Percent of total in: Wayland	Boston
1 Unit	3,462	94.7 %	43.7
2 Units	141	3.9	18.4
3-4 Units	48	1.3	16.3
5 or more Units	5	0.1	21.4

AGE

Year Built	Units	Percent
1965-1970	397	10.9
1960-1964	537	14.7
1950-1959	1,287	35.2
1940-1949	374	10.2
1939 or earlier	1,061	29.0

In recent years the town has recognized a need to diversify its population, especially in terms of the elderly and the handicapped. Consequently it has loosened its zoning restrictions somewhat, and it has received recently a $3,000,000 federal grant to establish housing for the elderly.

There is little commerce in the town of Wayland itself; again due primarily to tough zoning restrictions. There are two small shopping centers (illustrated on page 12), no hotels and motels, and three bank branch offices.

F. Communications Media

There are no television or radio stations operating out of Wayland. Residents can receive television broadcasts from Boston and Worcester, and radio broadcasts from local stations in Waltham, Natick and Framingham. The Boston Globe and Herald are delivered daily to Wayland residents, as well as the South Middlesex News from Framingham. The local Wayland-Weston Town Crier is published weekly.

G. Churches

Among the eleven local churches in the community there are two Catholic and Jewish congregations and one each of the Baptist, Christian Scientist, Congregationalist, Lutheran, Methodist, Pentecostalist, and Unitarian-Universalist denominations. In addition, many other denominations have churches in nearby communities. These churches vary greatly in size, and they all offer a wide variety of religious services, study groups, Sunday-schools, etc. Also, a wide range of social activities is available to Wayland residents from these churches.

H. Hospitals

There are no hospitals in Wayland itself, but adequate medical services are available in these nearby hospitals: Waltham Hospital, Waltham (307 beds), Emerson Hospital, Concord (221 beds), and Framingham Union Hospital, Framingham (294 beds).

I. Educational Institutions

Wayland takes great pride in its public schools, and statistics indicate that this pride is justified. The facilities consist of three elementary, one middle, and one high school. The per-pupil expense of Wayland's schools is $2,540 (as of 1977-78). Wayland ranked 19th in this category among Massachusetts cities and towns. Approximately 58% of the town's budget goes to public education. The library/media centers of the schools are quite strong. Audio-visual equipment is available for use by the community residents. There exists a strong level of cooperation between the school library and the public library. Each school is equipped with a learning resource center, staffed by special needs teachers and

aides. There are special education programs for special needs students. For vocational training, students can attend the Minuteman Regional Vocational Technical High School in Lexington, a specialized program of study to which the town contributes. The public schools also offer adult education programs for residents during fall and spring evenings.

There are no higher educational institutions located in Wayland. But many colleges are located within easy commuting distance, among the closer ones being Regis College in Weston, Wellesley College, Framingham State College, Massachusetts Bay COmmunity College, and Brandeis University in Waltham.

J. Clubs and Organizations

The following are the major clubs and organizations offering various activities to the residents of Wayland:

American Association of University Women
American Legion
Camp Fire Girls
CAPA (Committee for Advancement of the Performing Arts)
Cochituate Garden Club
Cochituate Yacht Club
Community Garden
Danforth Museum
Democratic Town Committee
Dudley Pond Association
Firebelles
Food Coop
Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Friends of the New England Home for Little Wanderers
Friends of Parmenter
Friends of the Wayland Public Library
King Philip Society Children of the American Revolution
Lake Cochituate Watershed Association
League of Women Voters
Lions
Masons Soley Lodge A.F.A.M.
Metco Town Steering Committee
Newcomers Club
Republican Town Committee
Rotary Club
St. Zepherin's Women Club
Ski Club of Wayland
South Middlesex Association for Retarded Citizens (SMARC)
Sudbury Valley Trustees
V.F.W.
Vokes Players
Wayland Boosters
Wayland Business Associates
Wayland Children's Community Center
Wayland Continuing Education Program
Wayland 4-H Horse Club
Wayland Garden Club
Wayland Grass Roots
Wayland Historical Society
Wayland Little Theatre Concerts
Wayland Assoc. of Girl Scouts
Wayland Senior Citizens Club and Senior Center
Wayland Town House Pool
Wayland Women's Club
Wayland Inn Chapter, D.A.R.
Woodbridge Garden Club

K. Recreation

Wayland has many recreational facilities, especially at its schools, such as indoor/outdoor tennis, numerous playing fields, indoor track, weight machines, and basketball courts.

The town beach on Lake Cochituate offers swimming lessons, sailing, fishing, motorboating, and waterskiing. There are two golf courses in Wayland.

II. NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY

Although it is dangerous to describe a community merely from the brief analysis given above, certain general conclusions can be drawn. Wayland is an affluent community; it is a homogenous community, with little diversity in ethnic composition or socio-economic level; it is an educated community; and it is a conservative community.

As we have seen, Wayland is a community with some very pronounced strengths. The public schools are among the best in the state, the residents are informed and active in community affairs, and there is plenty of wealth in the town--at least in the private sector.

But like any other community Wayland has certain needs. We will look at four in particular: adult education needs, needs of the elderly, need for an information clearing house, and town financial needs arising from the enactment of Proposition $2\frac{1}{2}$.

A. Adult Education Needs

As was mentioned in the community analysis under education, there exist many adult education programs available to Wayland residents. But the local public school programs are too introductory and elementary for

the interests of many. The degree-granting programs at nearby colleges and universities require commitments of time and money that many residents can not afford. And so, adult education needs are going unmet in Wayland. This problem will become increasingly important, because, as we saw, the community is aging.

B. Needs of the Elderly

Wayland has a Senior Citizens Club and Senior Center. This organization provides opportunities for socializing and recreation. Its monthly newsletter provides much "coping" information for the town's senior citizens. But many information needs, especially cultural and intellectual, in large part remain unmet. One major obstacle seems to be the lack of physical access to information services, especially the public library.

C. Need for Information Clearing House

The many clubs and organizations in Wayland offer cultural, educational, intellectual, and recreational activities which remain unknown to a large segment of the population. The local weekly newspaper does promote some activities, but many others are not well publicized. A local clearinghouse of information of interest to the community would be of great value. The logical source of such information would be the public library.

D. Financial Needs of the Town

Although there is considerable wealth in the private sector, the public sector of Wayland is suffering sharp losses from the effects of Prop. $2\frac{1}{2}$. According to the figures published in the July 19,1981 Boston Globe, Wayland will recover only a small portion of its losses by a local increase in state aid:

Projected 2½ Loss	$1,072,672
Local Aid Increase	$271,031
Net Loss	$801,636
Percent of 2½ Replaced	25%

The projected net loss represents 8.7% of the 1980 budget.

The 1981 Town Finance Report described the difficulty in cutting the town budget:

> Wayland approaches the era of 2½ having made successful efforts over the past few years to operate tightly and to limit taxes--without any external mandate. There is, then, little "fat" left to find: expenses have been trimmed to essentials and maintenance deferred or minimized. Cuts then, represent a reduction in services (p. 32). . . .
> It must be remembered that when a department is asked to reduce its budget by 5%, the reduction must come from the controllable costs remaining after provision for the effects of inflation, fixed costs, etc. This means, practically, that a 10-15% reduction in service is the result of a 5% budget cut. (p. 56)

Overall, 39.5 town personnel were cut, including 34.5 from the schools, 2 policemen, 1 from highway, 1 from the library, and 1 from general government.

The challenge for many of the town's services, then, is to find sources of revenue other than taxes to run its programs. This the finance committee recognized: "The turn away from tax support by which all residents share the costs of facilities and activities seems to be an inevitable consequence of the squeeze on funds resulting from Proposition 2½%." (p. 34) But curiously, the report did not suggest this option for the public library. For while parks and recreations were to shift programs to fee support, the library was instructed to cut back by "the elimination of special programming and the purchase of many fewer books." (p. 33)

III. THE WAYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

A. History

The Wayland Free Public Library was founded in 1848 as the first

free public library in the state of Massachusetts, and the second in the country. The President of Brown University, The Reverend Francis Wayland, for whom the town had been named, offered to give the town $500 towards the establishment of a library if its citizens could raise an equal amount. 208 residents contributed $533.90 and the library was established. In a letter to a friend Rev. Wayland expressed his enthusiasm:

> This effort is by no means little if by example it should be permitted to spread and cover the soil of New England, so that every man amongst us should have an abundant supply of intellectual food. Who can estimate its results upon our country. If every man who goes out from New England bears with him these ideas and considers the means of intellectual culture a necessary of life, what may we not expect from such a spirit.

In 1874 a reading room was created in Cochituate, the southern section of Wayland, supplied with books ~~books~~ from the main collection. Located for many years in rented quarters, it has moved since to its present location, a two room part of a small municipal building just off the main street in Cochituate, where it serves as a branch library.

In 1896 a resident of Wayland donated $10,000 and some land on which to build a new library. Dedicated in 1900, it serves as the present location of the main library. Built to serve a community of about 1,500, it now serves a community of over 12,000. The library is located in almost the precise geographic center of town. It is within easy access of the whole community and represents no more than a 15 minute drive by car from the remotest parts of Wayland. Its location is not in the population center of town, however, as Wayland's population is more heavily concentrated in the Cochituate area (See map on page three for library locations).

In 1944 the Friends of the Wayland Library (FOWL) was organized, in order to further interest in and use of the library.

B. Library Resources

The Wayland Public Library is governed by a six member board of trustees. These trustees are elected officials; each year two are elected to three year terms. There are four professional librarians: a director, a cataloger, a circulation librarian, and a children's librarian. In addition, there is a business manager, assistants for circulation, periodicals, accessions, childrens services, and the Cochituate branch. A number of part-time clerks and pages are also hired. There is no reference librarian (the last reference librarian left in 1980 to accept a position in a special library; she was not replaced, in order to fulfill the Prop. $2\frac{1}{2}$ requirement to cut one staff member).

The library's budget of $219,891 for fiscal year 1981 represents 1.69% of the total town budget of $13,012,097. The per capita library expense is $17.36. The recommended budget of $212,000 for fiscal year 1982 represnets a 3.6% decrease. But an addition of $6,600 from library state aid would bring this difference to only $1,291 or .58%. (This will result, of course, in a reduction of service far greater than .58% due to inflation factors.) The chart on page 21 compares the library budget with that of the previous two years.

The 1982 budget is broken down as follows:

Salaries	72%
Operating expenses	11%
Materials purchased	17%

In terms of physical resources, the main library collection totals about 55,000 volumes in about 6,800 square feet of space; the Cochituate branch 3,000 volumes in 1,100 square feet. Books are added at the rate of approximately 4,000 per year according to the following general guidelines:

1. Current usefulness or permanent value.

	Expended FY 1980	Appropriated FY 1981	Recommended Fiscal Year 1982	Item No.
LIBRARY				
Salaries:				
Library Director.	$ 17,084	$ 18,350	$ 19,650	
Asst.Library Director	13,973	15,087	0	
Asst.Libr. - Professional	12,140	11,322	17,121	
Childr. Librarian	14,006	15,600	17,772	
Assts. - Non Professional	57,849	68,501	77,472	
Pages	7,147	7,726	6,834	
Clerks.	0	0	3,612	
Custodian	0	0	9,780	
Total Salaries	122,199	136,586	152,241	1
Operating Expense	22,200	24,555	23,400	2
Out of State Travel	0	250	500	3
Tuition Reimbursement	498	500	500	4
Refurbishing and Furniture.	2,013	1,000	0	5
Materials Purchased	36,800	42,000	35,359	6
Building Repairs	11,500	15,000	0	7
	195,210	219,891	212,000	
LIBRARY STATE AID PROGRAMS				
State Aid, Materials.	0	0	6,600	8
Total Library	195,210	219,891	218,600	

2. Authority and competence in presentation.
3. Importance as a record of the times.
4. Relation to the existing collection.
5. Relative improtance.
6. Quality of format and binding.

Books are weeded from the collection at the rate of about 1,500 per year according to these criteria:

1. Use.
2. Condition.
3. Subject matter.
4. Number of copies.
5. Space.

The collection in the main library is in general, a good browsing collection. The reference collection is strong for a library of its size. The children's collection is very strong, the fiction and records fair. The large-print collection has improved vastly over the past year, thanks largely to a $2,000 grant to the libraries of Wayland, Weston, Lincoln, and Sudbury for the purchase of such books. A union list of large print holdings of these libraries has been published. The microfilm collection is very small (only the local town newspaper and a few periodicals). Also there is a special collection of local town history materials and the Swain collection of adolescent books. The library receives about 130 periodicals, mostly through the services of the F.W. Faxon Company.

Cochituate's collection is much smaller and much more general. It contains a small reference collection, popular fiction (current and old), a good-sized children's collection, and general and popular non-fiction materials. There is little in the way of technical and scholarly materials.

C. Library Services

According to the 1979 Acquisition Policy Statement of the Wayland Public Library, the goal of the library is to

. . .provide adequate library service to individual groups of

all ages in the community. To achieve this goal, the library acquires, organizes and makes readily available, expertly selected books, records, periodicals, and other materials.

The library provides educational, recreational and research services to adults, seeking to assist the individual in a continuing learning process. It also provides programs for children and young people and seeks to stimulate these readers by offering them a carefully selected collection of materials and skilled guidance in their use.

Circulation statistics indicate that the library is well-used.

CIRCULATION

	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Main Library	91,414	52,258	143,672
Cochituate	12,760	8,829	21,589
Total	104,174	61,087	165,261

(1980 Fiscal Year)

The main library's circulation has remained virtually the same over the past number of years, but in the last year the Cochituate circulation has dropped by about 3,300 volumes. The total circulation per capita is increasing, then, because the population is declining. The circulation per capita in 1980 was 13.1. In addition, the library conducted 250 interlibrary loan transactions during 1980, sending out 115 and receiving 135.

The hours of operation for the library are typical for a library of its size. In the main library, the hours are:

Adult Department		Children's Department	
Mon-Thurs.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.	Mon.-Fri.	9 A.M.-9 P.M.
Friday	9 A.M.-6 P.M.	Saturday	10 A.M.-5 P.M.
Saturday	10 A.M.-5 P.M.	Sunday	2-5 P.M.
Sunday	2 P.M.-5 P.M.		

The Cochituate hours are Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 A.M.-5 P.M. and 7-9 P.M., and Saturday 2-5 P.M. Both libraries are closed on weekends during the summer.

Reference services are well-used by the library patrons, as the

1980 figures indicate:

REFERENCE

Telephone requests	4,720
Single item search/directional	1,986
Subject searches	1,712
Total reference requests	8,418

These figures average to 91 phone requests and 162 total requests per week. This is high usage for a library that no longer employs a full-time professional reference librarian.

The programming by the library has, in recent years, been geared mainly towards children. There are preschool story hours, afterschool elementary programs, summer school programs, and in-school visits by the children's librarian. In the past year, the library has managed to acquire through a grant an Apple microcomputer; it is housed in the children's room and it is being used for educational and recreational purposes.

There is little programming currently which is oriented towards adults. Every summer there is a film series on Wednesday nights. Last fall there was an evening series on financial planning which was well-received. Designed specifically but not exclusively for adult women and single parents, the series covered such topics as estate planning, tax planning, budgeting, and investing. Organized by the reference librarian, the sessions were run by volunteers from the community. The library realizes that in the future more programming should be established for adults; because of proposition $2\frac{1}{2}$, however, it is not presently planning any special programming.

Overall, the services provided by the Wayland Library are quite good. But several factors prevent it from offering better services (in addition to Prop. $2\frac{1}{2}$): inadequate space, rising oil and electricity costs, and rising costs in library materials. Of the three, the greatest constraint

is the lack of space. In 1974 the Library Board of Trustees proposed an addition to the main library. The addition was designed to "provide new space needed for current and future library services while preserving the beauty, dignity and character of the existing historic structure". The estimated cost of the addition was $550,000. Unfortunately, the plan was not approved by the town. If the plan were to be proposed again, it would probably cost twice the original estimate. (A copy of the report is appended).

IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE WAYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

A. Service Goals

1. Improve adult services.

   Objective 1: extend library hours during the summer to at least three hours during weekends, beginning in 1982.

   Objective 2: offer another series on financial planning during the fall of 1982 or 1983.

   Objective 3: survey the adult community in 1981 to discover what other kinds of programming would be of interest to the community.

2. Improve services to the elderly and the handicapped (both the main library and Cochituate are fully accessible by wheelchair)

   Objective 1: expand the large print collection and the cassette collection by 20% by 1983.

   Objective 2: Hire a part-time worker or enlist a volunteer to deliver materials to nursing homes and other elderly centers by 1982.

3. Improve reference services (this is especially important considering the fact that Wayland is without a full-time reference librarian)

   Objective 1: conduct a training session in basic reference service for all library personnel (assistants and clerks) by 1982.

   Objective 2: publicize telephone reference services (measurable means are outlined in fourth service goal below)

4. Improve community awareness of library services

   Objective 1: continue weekly library column in the Wayland-Weston

Town Crier (this has been an effective avenue of publicity in the past; see the next page for a recent example)

Objective 2: Publish a monthly of bi-monthly newsletter describing recent acquisitions, upcoming programs, etc., beginning in 1983.

Objective 3: Publish a "guide to the Wayland Library", to be distributed at the circulation desk, by 1982.

B. Resource Goals

1. Automate Library Systems

Objective 1: by Jan. 1, 1982 catalog all new materials in machine readable form (this can be done in a variety of ways; perhaps most easily by using the library's own microcomputer) Machine readable cataloging will provide the library with an initial data base when it chooses to computerize the catalog.

Objective 2: Offer online data base searching services by 1984.

Objective 3: offer to the community an online data base of community resources by 1985 (by that time, most of Wayland will have home computers equipped for telecommunication).

2. Expand library space.

Objective 1: increase microfilm collection to 20% of the library's periodical collection by 1984. This will involve an initial cost for readers and perhaps a reader-printer, but it will result in both space savings and bindery savings.

Objective 2: revive 1974 plans to expand the main library: raise $500,000 by 1986 (approximately $39 per resident) and seek source of matching grant.

3. Close Cochituate branch: this is draining off large sums of money for smaller and smaller returns. The main branch is easily accessible to the whole community.

Objective 1: conduct citizen survey and user survey on the issue in 1981.

Objective 2: close all services but circulation, and cut out all periodical subscriptions by 1982.

Objective 3: close Cochituate completely by 1983.

4. Rehire a reference librarian on a fee basis.

Objective 1: hire a reference librarian on an appointment/fee basis to do tax consulting for a three month period, Jan 15-April 15, 1982.

Wayland library news

An amnesty period of fine-free weeks began at the Wayland Public Library on May 26. Originally scheduled to end June 6, the amnesty period has been extended to June 1[illegible]

Book drops will be open at all times so that borrowers may return library materials with no questions asked. Users are urged to take advantage of this time to return long-overdue books and other library items. It is hoped that missing reference books which are very costly to replace will be brought back to the library during the amnesty period.

Sunday openings have ended for the season; they will begin again in the fall. We are happy to be able to offer this popular service in 1982, in spite of shrinking funds. A staff reorganization has been implemented in order to continue this and other desirable library services.

Annual election

The Library Board of Trustees held its annual election at its recent meeting. Wayne E. Nichols was re-elected chairman for a second term as was Vice-Chairman Dolores R. Estrine. George A. C. Keller Jr. will serve as secretary of the board.

"Yankee Ingenuity in the Library" was the topic of the 91st annual conference of the Massachusetts Library Association attended by four Wayland staff members who participated in sessions on automated circulation systems, discards, gifts and what to do with them and problem employees and problem bosses.

"Library Automation: Issues and Answers?" was the subject of Alumni Day May 22, at the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science. Louise Brown, president of the association conducted the annual meeting of the Alumni Association which was followed by a full schedule of programs offered by some of the top people in the field of library automation.

Large-print books

Readers of large-print books will be happy to hear that the library has relocated the collection to a big, new bookcase near the foyer which will make it more accessible to users. A "union list" of all the holdings in large-print at Sudbury (Goodnow), Lincoln, Weston, and Wayland libraries is available at the circulation desk.

Exhibits at library

Several interesting exhibits are featured at the library this week.

In the children's room are assorted artworks by teenage students of artist and teacher, Dawn V. Randall, who is also involved with the 4-H Art-Advisory Council. These young artists are all members of various 4-H clubs in Middlesex County. They share the ability to express themselves in various media. All have received awards for art excellence in 4-H in the County and in their respective schools. The items have also been displayed at the Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, in September 1980.

Also in the children's room are several hand-made books which are the creative results of a fifth grade project at Happy Hollow School on Women's Roles in the American Revolution. Each book was written and put together by a fifth-grader to describe the life of one important women. Nancy Hart, Peggy Shippen, Abigail Adams, Molly Pitcher and Betty Zane are some of the heroines described in the students' stories.

Art exhibit

The foyer and reading room of the library feature the works of Wayland artist Betty Galbraith. Galbraith has taken a variety of theory courses, including art appreciation, museum touring and art history. She has also studied "Painting and Sketching" with Beatrice Fye of Wayland Adult Education and "Watercolor" with Jean Thompson of Arts-Wayland.

The paintings on display are chiefly pastels, two in watercolor and one in pen and ink. "Art in any form has always held a great appeal for me;...when my family was young, the craft aspect of art loomed large and I found myself teaching children's crafts."

Reading list

"Have you read a good book lately?" What do you recommend?" The library staff is constantly being asked these and similar questions. Our response to our inquiring public is a new eight-page "Suggested Reading List" of staff favorites. Categories include biography, classics, family chronicles, gothic novels, historical novels, mysteries, nature books, political works, racy items, recent good fiction, science fiction, suspense-spy books, women's stories, westerns, and "other." Ask to see the list next time you are in. Abby Gilbert, circulation assistant, was responsible for compiling the bibliography.

Louise R. Brown
Director

Objective 2: if interests warrants, continue the reference service on a part-time, fee-supported basis, extending to general reference, through 1982.

Objective 3: expand reference service to full-time as soon as interests warrants.

C. Administrative Goals

1. Improve staff communication and get more of the staff involved in the decision-making process of the library.

Objective 1: conduct staff meetings more regularly, at least once a month and perhaps more often, effective immediately.

Objective 2: brainstorm on community interests and needs at each staff meeting.

2. Improve communication with other libraries and other community resource providers.

Objective 1: publish a union list of serials with other [illegible] community libraries, beginning in 1983.

Objective 2: publicize the resources in other Wayland libraries (e.g. school, churches), perhaps in the aforementioned newsletter, beginning in 1983.

Objective 3: meet regularly with community leaders to discuss cooperation, public relations, etc., beginning in 1982.

3. Improve the effectiveness of the "Friends of the Wayland Library"

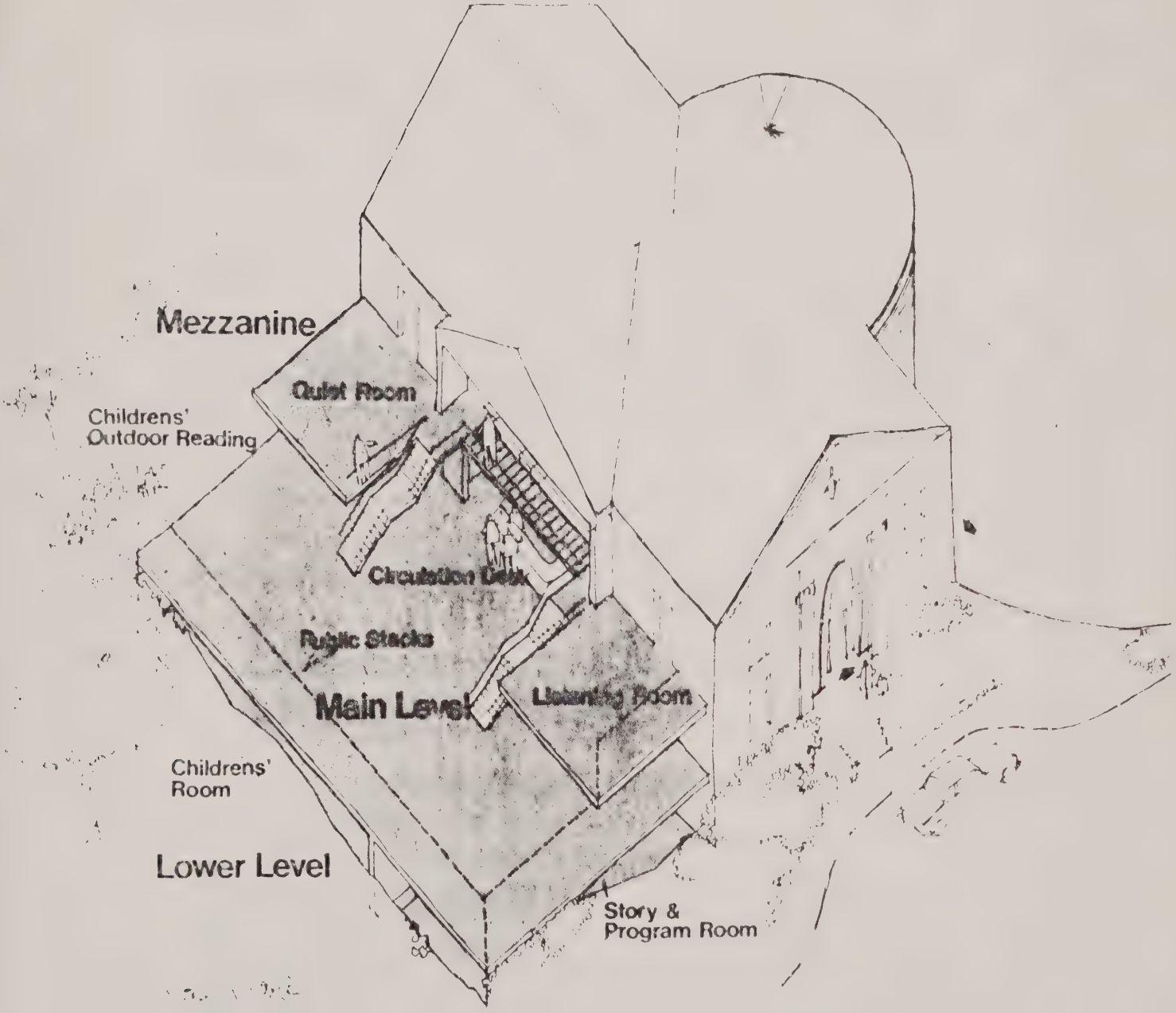
Objective 1: involve them in conducting the community survey described above.

Objective 2: involve them in the publication of the library's newsletter.

Objective 3: enlist their political support in the goals listed above, especially concerning the closing of Cochituate and the expansion of the main branch.

APPENDIX

WAYLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
PROPOSED ADDITION



WAYLAND LIBRARY BUILDING PLANNING COMMITTEE
REPORT TO THE TOWN

October 1974

INTRODUCTION

The Wayland Library Building Planning Committee (LBPC) was established at the March 1973 Town Meeting to study the feasibility of adding to the Main Library building to meet the expanding library needs of the Town. This report presents the Committee's conclusions and recommendations for action by the Town.

THE NEED

The present Main Library structure was built in 1899, remodeled in 1966, and has served the Town well for seventy-five years. The Cochituate branch moved into its present quarters in 1953 and was expanded in 1970. The Main Library is now too small for current and future needs. Moreover, it requires continuous refurbishing to maintain it in satisfactory physical condition. The principal current deficiences are:

- Inadequate stack space for books and materials.
- Inadequate seating space for reference and general reading.
- Inadequate program space for children's story hour and films.
- Inadequate space for staff functions and technical processing.
- No areas for quiet study or music listening.
- No climate control, resulting in much summertime discomfort and potential deterioration of library materials.

These problems have become progressively more serious as the building ages and the rate of library use increases. The Town Library serves the recreational, educational, cultural and information needs of the entire population, and is a heavily used resource in Wayland. The statistics of Table I show the intensity of use and the sharp increase in that use over the last ten years. About 57 percent of the population hold library cards -- a very high fraction. The 1973 circulation of 13.4 per capita means that, on the average, each resident of Wayland takes out of the library more than one book per month. In addition, the entire book collection is, on the average, circulated almost four times per year.

TABLE I. LIBRARY STATISTICS

	1964	1973
Population - Total	12,091	13,209
Population - Less Junior & Sr. High	10,520	11,292
Volumes	34,432	48,000
Circulation - Total	101,691	177,323
Circulation per Capita	8.4	13.4
Circulation Turnover (Circ./Volumes)	2.95	3.70
Registered Borrowers	6,411	7,607

Figure 1 below presents historical and projected trends in library usage. From 1954 to 1973, there has been a steady climb in per-capita and total circulation even in the face of a recent slowdown in the population growth rate. The current crowding problem can be expected to steadily increase in severity unless provisions for expansion are made now.

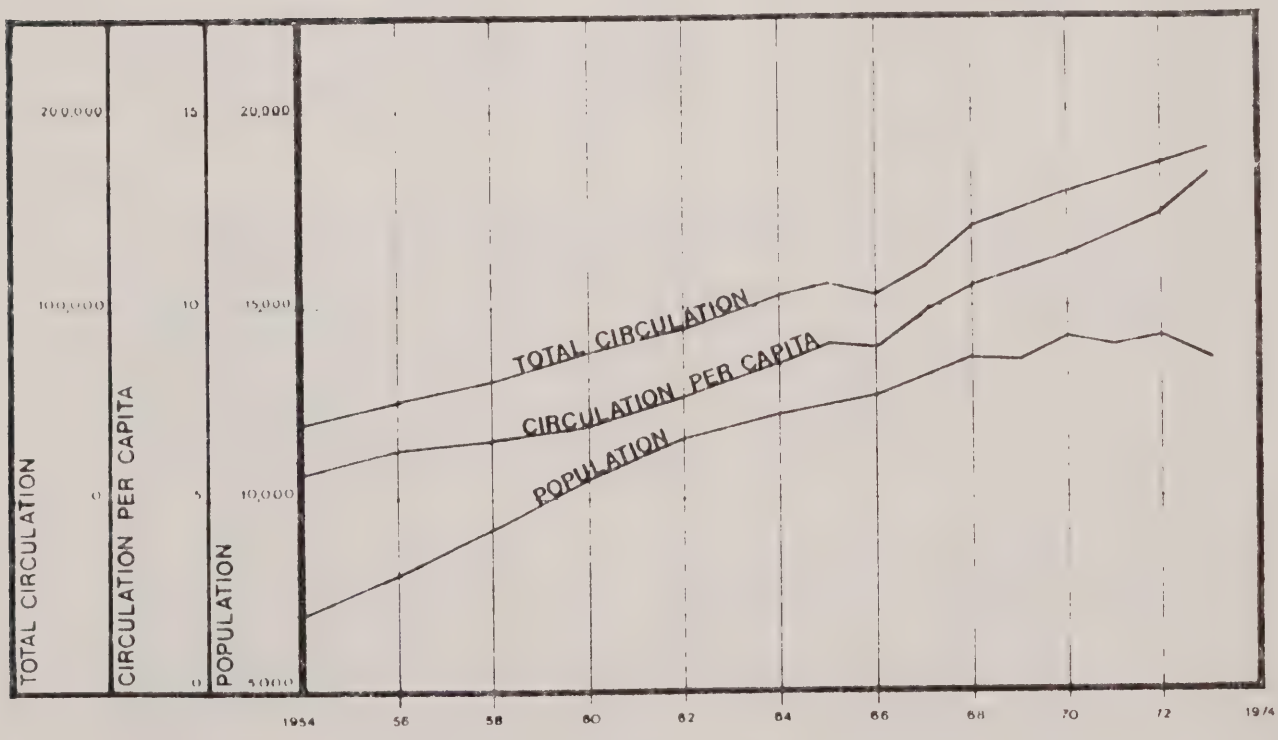


Fig. 1 USAGE PROJECTIONS

In comparison to most neighboring towns of generally similar character, Wayland's intensity of library usage, as measured by circulation per capita, is high. At the same time, Wayland's physical facilities, as measured by total area and volumes per square foot, are less satisfactory. Table II below summarizes data for a number of towns and highlights Wayland's relative position.

TABLE II. COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Population	Annual Circulation	Annual Circulation per Capita	Volumes	Total Area Sq.Ft.	Volumes per Sq.Ft
Acton	14,770	164,218	11.1	35,600	10,000	3.6
Bedford	13,513	110,740	8.2	62,882	15,000	4.2
Lincoln	5,002	82,562	16.5	40,444	11,500	3.5
Sudbury	13,506	133,000	9.8	25,000	12,000	2.1
Wayland	13,209	177,323	13.4	48,000 *	7,900 **	6.1
Weston	10,870	187,140	17.2	45,000	7,000	6.4
Westwood	12,750	160,581	12.6	61,204	20,000	3.1

*includes 3,000 volumes at Cochituate Branch

**includes 1,100 square feet at Cochituate Branch

Over the years, the demand for Library services in Wayland has expanded at a much greater rate than the population, as evidenced by gains in per-capita and total circulation. In addition to directly measurable factors like circulation, however, there has been continuous upgrading and expansion of other traditional library services which do not appear on charts but which are essential library functions. These services include the highly popular children's story hours, the continually improving reference collection and service, art and craft exhibits and demonstrations, cultural programs in the Rotunda, film series, book discussion groups, the painting and sculpture loan program, visits to the elderly, and other programs.

During the feasibility study program, the LBPC and Library Board of Trustees have met with the School Committee and other Town committees and boards to assess needs, prevent duplication of facilities and evaluate any alternative possibilities for solution of the Library problem. It is our conclusion that the Town's needs are best served by the construction at this time of an addition to the Main Library. A prime objective of the expansion program should be to provide the new space needed for current and future library services while preserving the beauty, dignity and character of the existing historic structure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Town expand the Main Library by the addition of a two-level section contiguous to the north side of the building. Total project cost is estimated at $550,000 assuming start of construction in the Spring of 1975. Each level will contain approximately 3,000 square feet. The main program features are:

- The Main Library is expanded to a total area of 12,800 square feet from the present 6,800 square feet. Book capacity increases to 71,000 from 45,000. Seating capacity increases to 85 from 45.

- The present first level expands out to a large continuous area with central control desk. It contains expanded stacks, reference and reading areas. The present circulation office converts to a special collections room.

- The new lower level is devoted to children's functions including stacks, reading area, play and story areas.

- The present lower level is modified to receive all of the Library's non-public functions including administrative offices, technical processing, storage, staff room and mechanical functions.

- Mezzanines are extended into the new space and contain open stacks, quiet study and listening areas.

- An elevator, as required by law, provides access for the handicapped to all levels.

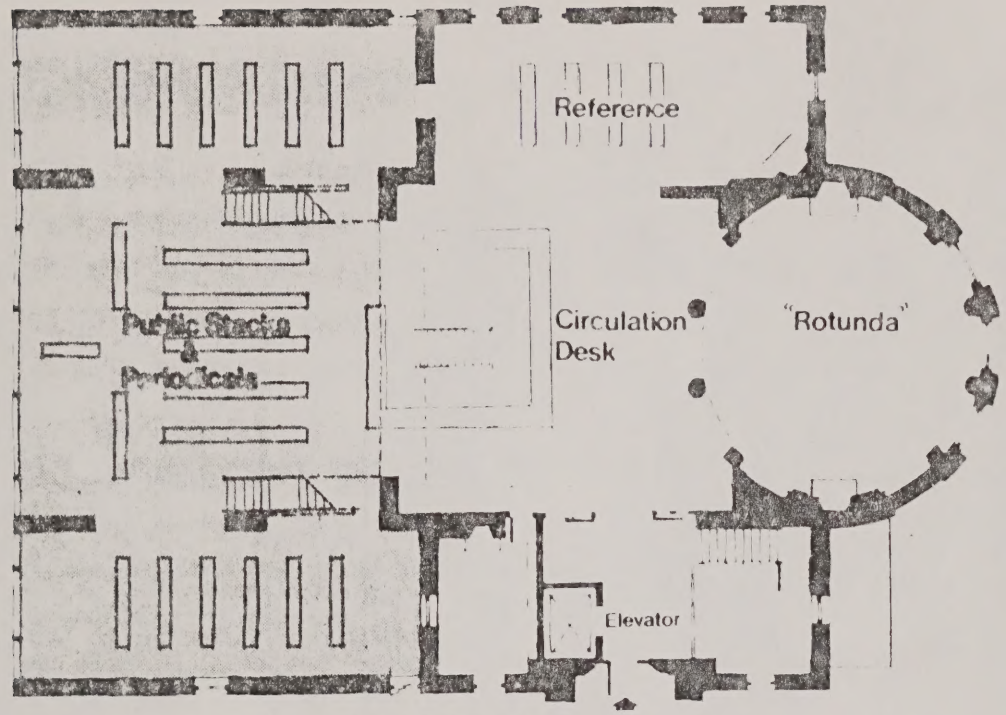
- The existing building is remodeled and refurbished only as required. The entire structure new and old, is fully air conditioned.

- The parking lot layout is modified to increase capacity.

COST ESTIMATE

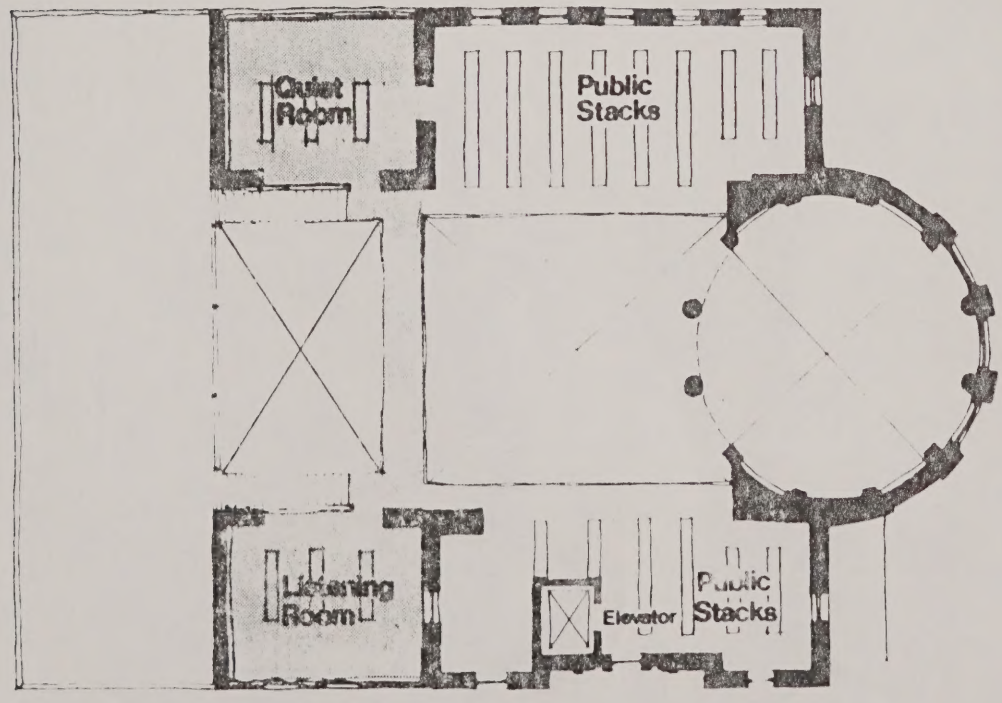
Construction		
a. New Construction (1974 base)		$283,000
b. Remodeling		90,000
c. Cost Escalation Estimate		37,300
Furnishings and Equipment		50,000
Professional Fees		44,400
Contingency		34,800
Miscellaneous Expenses		10,500
	Total	$550,000

In the plans below, the shaded areas represent the proposed addition.



MAIN LEVEL

The present main level is extended to provide more stack and reading space. A central circulation desk serves the entire floor.



MEZZANINE

The mezzanines are extended into the new space to provide quiet study and listening areas.